THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XVIII., No. 862. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2ND, 1867. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—Mr. WARREN DELANO JUNR., Mr. GEORGE TYSON, and Mr. HENRY GREW, have retired from our firm, in Hong-kong and China, their interest and responsibility ceasing this day.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong 1786 China, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, has re-entered our firm to which also Mr. WILLIAM H. FOSTER, Junr., is admitted partner, their interest and responsibility commencing this day.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong 1786 China, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. ALEXANDER HUTCHISON YULE's authority to sign our Firm, per procuration, ceases from this date.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.

tf 1984 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto existing between JAMES SAMUEL BARNES, JOHN BAILEY ROSS and JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER, and conducted under the style and title of ROSS, BARBER & Co., is this day dissolved through lapse of time, so far as Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER is concerned, whose interest and responsibility in the Firm ceases from this day.

ROSS BARBER & Co.

tf 1985 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER is duly authorised to conduct our business and to sign our Firm, per procuration.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.

tf 1986 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *Merchant and Commission Agent* under the Style and Firm of

CLAUSEN & Co.

Shanghai, 1st January, 1867.

J. J. CLAUSEN.

Office, Hossan Road, next door to Messrs. H. Fierz & Co.

tf 1911 永隆洋行 *Yung-loong.*

NOTICE.—The connection of Messrs. SAMUEL GRIFFLAN, WILLIAM ADAMSON, HENRY WILLIAM WOOD and PATRICK WILLIAM ARCHINCLOSS with our business terminated by common consent on 31st October last, and they have ceased to act as Managers for us.

THE BORNEO COMPANY LIMITED.

25c 1910 Shanghai, 2nd Jan., 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. ALFRED ADOLPHUS KRAUSE is this day admitted a partner in our firm here, and in that of SHAW BOYER & Co., Hankow, which firms now consist of CHARLES SHAW, THOMAS KENNEDY SHAW, JAMES CULL and ALFRED ADOLPHUS KRAUSE

SHAW BROTHERS & Co.

25c 1908 Shanghai, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. EDWARD WILLIAM RICE has this day been admitted a Partner in my business, which will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of John Thorne & Co.,

JOHN THORNE.

30ma 1909 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr JOHN GEORGE DUNN in our firm ceased on the 31st Ultimo.

REID & Co.

tf 1912 Shanghai, 2nd Jan., 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. W. S. VAN RESSEMA in our firm ceased on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. THEODOR PROBST has this day been admitted a Partner.

Mr. O. C. REIS and Mr. J. F. CORDES are authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

W. PUSTAU & Co.

30ma 1913 China, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM HARGREAVES and of Mr. JUSTUS WM. HY. ESCHERICH in our firm at Hongkong and in China ceased this day.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

Hongkong and China, 31st Dec., 1866.

30ma 1914

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.

tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive the best attention.

J. OSBORNE.

tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864

INSURANCES.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)
W. PROBST, Esq. (Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.)
A. A. HAYES Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
J. P. TATE, Esq., (Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*

tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in approved drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)

BOWKE, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1865.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.

8jy-67 466 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Liability Limited.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai *Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.*

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1865.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES *against Fire on buildings* owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,250,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tsechuhsin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

INSURANCES.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.

11fe-67 442 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one *risk*, as under:

1.—On Buildings or on their contents.
2.—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai 1st December, 1858.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE under-signed are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society.

Established 1821.

THE undersigned has been authorized to grant Policies against Fire, on the usual terms and conditions, to the extent of £ 10,000 on any one single first class risk.

F. R. GAMWELL.

7mch-67 1631 Shanghai, Dec. 8th, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stocks consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
100.107 & 108, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

31ne-67 1292

NISSEN & PARKER,

ENGRAVERS, 43, MARK LANE, LONDON.

Bank Notes, Cheques, Drafts

CERTIFICATES, BONDS, SHARE PLATES.

Bankers and Merchants Account Books,

ALL USUAL PATTERNS SUPPLIED FOR
Joint-Stock Banks and Public Companies.

GENERAL EXPORTERS

To the East and West Indies, China, and South America, of

Saddlery, Fire Arms, Clothing, Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, &c., &c.,

For Sale or Consumption.

tf 737 Shanghai, 8th September, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of the COMPANIES *Act* 1862,
and
In the matter of the COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.

THE Creditors of the above named Company are required, on or before the 10th day of November 1866, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any, to Mr. WILLIAM HOPKINS HOLYLAND, the Official Liquidator of the said Corporation, at his offices situate No. 13, Gresham Street, in the City of London, and if so required by notice in writing *from the said Official Liquidator*, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls at Rolls Yard Chancery Lane, in the County of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Monday the 3rd December 1866, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating on the debts and claims.

As it is proposed to pay a dividend shortly after the 3rd of December next, any Creditors whose claims are not received before the time above specified will be excluded from such dividend.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1866.

FRESHFIELD & NEWMAN,
5, Bank Buildings, London.
Solicitors for the above named Official Liquidator.

tf 292 October 27th, 1866.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &C.,

(FREE FROM ADULTERATION),
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

705 21ap April 21st, 1866.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

FOR Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure solution as the best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Gout, and Indigestion.

And as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies and children. When combined with their

Acidulated Lemon Syrup

It forms a most agreeable effervescing draught, which is both a gentle aperient and grateful febrifuge.

In hot seasons and hot climates the *regular* use of this simple remedy has been found highly beneficial.

IT IS PREPARED BY

DINNEFORD & Co.,
Chemists, &c.
172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

CAUTION.—See that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on each bottle and red label over the cork.

21dc-67 1771 December 22nd, 1866.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.

SURPASSES ALL OTHER ARTICLES FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY, ETC.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths' Soap
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,
Blackfriars Road, London, S.

20jy—67 689 May 19th, 1866.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

ABERDEEN,

Beg to inform their customers, that, in addition to their

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

they are now prepared to supply, of their own Manufacture,

Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, and every description of Oilmen's Stores.

22ju-67 1772 December 22nd, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. H. the MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN.

BENSON'S STEAM FACTORY for CLOCKS and WATCHES, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON, J. W., 99, Westbourne-grove, and 25, Old Bond Street.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GOLD CASKET presented by the City of London to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CASKET presented by the City of London to H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON, Class 33.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, DUBLIN, Class 10.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CHRONOGRAPH by which the DERBY is TIMED.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GREAT CLOCK of the EXHIBITION, 1862.

BENSON'S Watch Pamphlet, *illustrated*, on every construction of Watch, with their prices.

BENSON'S WATCHES are sent to all parts of the World safe by post.

BENSON'S WATCHES,—Gold and Silver, at 200 to 2 Guineas, in all sizes, from half to 3 inches diameter.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOGRAPH, KEYLESS, REPEATERS.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOMETER, DUPLEX, LEVER.

BENSON'S WATCHES, HORIZONTAL, CENTRE SECONDS, &c.

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH, compensated for all Climates. Silver, 25 Guineas: Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S "EXACT" WATCH, for Extreme Temperatures. Silver, 25 Guineas: Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the DRAWING, DINING, and BED-ROOMS, from 2 to 2,000 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the HALL, LIBRARY, and CARRIAGE.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for CHURCHES TURRETS, and STABLES. Estimates sent.

CANDELABRA in ORMOLU and BRONZE.

CANDELABRA in SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATE.

BRONZES d'Art by ROSA & ISIDORE BONHEUR, PRADIER, MÈNE, BARYE, &c.

JEWELLERY, DIAMOND, of ORIGINAL DESIGNS.

JEWELLERY for BRIDAL and other PRESENTS.

JEWELLERY, designed by ITALIAN and FRENCH ARTISTS.

SILVER PLATE, designed expressely for PRESENTATION.

SILVER PLATE for RACING, FIELD, or AQUATIC SPORTS.

SILVER PLATE for the SIDEBOARD, DINNER, and TEA TABLES.

SILVER PLATE for INDIA.

BENSON'S PLATE PAMPHLET, *illustrated*, contains 300 Engravings.

58 & 60, LUDGATE-HILL, 25, OLD BOND-STREET and 99, WESTBOURNE-GROVE.

6ap-1867 1026 October 6th, 1866.

TELEGRAMS TO EUROPE PER INDO-EUROPEAN, MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA AND MALTA AND TRIESTE LINES.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.,
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited)

Point de Galle, Ceylon, Sept 21st, 1865.

tf 650

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,

"STAR-BRAND,"

TO BE HAD ONLY OF

HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
23 ARCHURCH LANE,
LONDON.

17no-67 1448 Shanghai, 10th Nov. 1866.

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Miscellaneous Entelligence.

NOTICE.—Trinity Church.—Divine Service is celebrated every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 5 P.M. Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday of every month.

Persons not holding Pews are at liberty to occupy any seats they may find vacant when the reading of "The Psalms" is finished.

NOTICE.—Shamen's Church, Shanghai.—Divine Service is held in the above Church every Sunday by the Rev. Moritz Kauffman, the Chaplain, at half-past 10 o'clock in the Morning, and 4 o'clock in the Afternoon.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held every Sunday Evening at 7.30, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock, also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Holy Mass is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 5 and 10 o'clock in the morning, and Benediction at 4 o'clock in the evening.

LATEST DATES.

England...(tel.)...	Dec. 19	Hankow,.....	Jan. 24
Hongkong,.....	Jan. 21	Nagasaki,.....	" 22
Tientsin,.....	Dec. 17	Yokohama,.....	" 21

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.....	Oct. 15	Received via Marseilles	
Shanghai,.....	" 9	Nov. 28th.	

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

For the week ending Feb. 1st, 1867.

	Malwa.	Patna.	Benares.
Jan.—Nov.—Tls.	Nov.—Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
25,—565.....	450.....	440.....	
26,—565.....	450.....	440.....	
29,—570 a 575.....	460 a 465		
30,—575 a 576.....	466		
31,—575.....	466		
February—			
1,—570 a 575.....	460		

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
	h. m.	ft. in.				" "	°
Jan. 26	L.W.	0 48	12.06	N.W.	5	c	30.22	41
"	26 H.W.	4.54	19.07	"	4	c	30.21	41
"	27 L.W.	1.02	12.09	North	2	b	30.29	42
"	27 H.W.	5.20	18.03	E.	0	b	30.27	42
"	28 L.W.	1.32	12.10	South	4	b	30.14	50
"	28 H.W.	5.50	17.07	S.S.W.	1	b	30.12	47
"	29 H.W.	6.54	17.10	South	1	o	30.13	44
"	29 L.W.	2 27	13.11	S.W.	1	r	30.09	50
"	30 H.W.	8.30	18.01	N.W.	1	c	30.16	48
"	30 L.W.	4.00	13.03	N.N.W.	3	b	30.15	52
"	31 H.W.	9.37	10.09	N. by E.	6	o	30.41	37
"	31 L.W.	5.18	13.07	North	5	o	30.42	36
Feb.	1 L.W.	6.32	13.01	N.N.E.	5	c	30.42	34
"	1 H.W.	10.57	18.06	N.E.	4	o	30.43	37

Explanation.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. over cast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per S.S. 'Aden" from Hongkong,—Mrs. Mylne and servant, Messrs. Phelan, Latham, Duplaques, King, Duncanson; two deck passengers, thirty-one Chinese, and a boy. Per "Anita" from Nagasaki, Capt. and Mrs. Johnston. Per "Hirndo" from Hankow, Messrs. H. M'Cartney, M. Farlane, Littledale, Livingston, Harvey, Salter, and Parizot. Per steamer "China," from Chefoo. 2 cabin passengers, and 18 French soldiers on deck.

Departed.—Per P. & O. Co.'s str."Malacca," for Hongkong—Mr. & Mrs. Dickinson and two infants. Capt. Crewell, C. W. Barnes, R. Heinsen, J. F. Carter, J. S. Downie, A. H. Gull, M. Strochen, E. Lord, J. W. Macfellan, W. F. Russell, and Capt. Roundy.

One of the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers, with Mails, &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Saturday next, the 9th instant.

The London Mail of the 20th Dec., due in Hongkong on the 9th Feb., and here on the 15th.—It arrived last year on the 12th Feb., per *Singapore*.

The French Mail of Dec. 17th, due in Hongkong on the 28th Jan., and here on the 5th of Feb. It arrived last year on the 7th of Feb., per M. I.—"*Labourdonnais*."

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 2 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEB. 2, 1867.

The attitude of Russia, both in Europe and the East, is daily attracting more attention. We were told some time ago that an order had gone forth for raising her army to a war footing; and, almost simultaneously, rumours of sympathy with the insurgents in Candia, of secret negociations with Prussia for finally dismembering Denmark, and of renewed designs on Turkey, are noised abroad. Her career in Central Asia has lately been a history of giant aggression, and we alluded a few days ago to the reports afloat of her desire to acquire further territory in the North of China. The point, however, in which Russian policy affects us most intimately is India. Whether it be the North Western frontier of Hindostan, or our communication through Egypt that appears in danger, an equally loud alarm is raised. The *Times*, indeed, has lately pointed to Syria and Egypt as the limits to which our patience will extend. It is unlikely that England and France would enter on a second war in defence of Turkey in Europe, but any indication of a desire to overshadow Egypt as well, would call them again into the field. Such an announcement may savour of the impolicy attributed to the emphatic declaration in the House of Lords—that England would not go to war in aid of Poland—while we were still remonstrating with Russia against her oppressive conduct; but it undoubtedly expresses the prevalent feeling. The first Crimean war was popular; but there is no anxiety to enter on a second. The importance of another announcement, however, made in the latest telegrams, will probably be hardly realised at home, until Indian papers explain its full meaning. Russia is contemplating a railway to Khokand—a railway which would enable her to convey supplies across three fourths of the vast territory which has hitherto separated India from her base of operations—a railway, therefore, which would diminish by three fourths the value of the argument that a Russian army could never venture on our north-west frontier, on account of the difficulty of getting supplies. A force destined to attempt the Khyber or the Bolan pass would still be a long way from its destination at Khokand, but the enterprise which could carry a line so far, would not hesitate long before the difficulties attending its extension. It was reported, some time ago, that the religious enthusiasm of the Mussulman populations of those districts was being appealed to, to resist Russian invasion. Probably apprehension that this threat may be realised, together with the opposition encountered from Bokhara, may have prompted the present scheme. It has been comparatively easy to overcome the straggling resistance hitherto encountered. But an invading army on the borders of Bokhara, would be placed in serious danger by a general rising of the nomad tribes of Turkistan and the Khirgiz in its rear. The construction of a railway through the newly acquired territory, by which reinforcements and supplies could be conveyed, would restore all its natural superiority over its half armed and undisciplined opponents. But it would bring Russia itself, and not merely a detached Russian force, within five hundred miles of the Indus.

The comments of the Chief Judge when charging the jury in the case of Regina *v.* Smith and Caloley, furnish the strongest evidence that the British authorities are and all are determined to suppress the lawless and piratical expeditions that for years past have been going on in the adjacent districts, to the endangering of the lives of the better behaved portion of the community when travelling alone or in small parties in the interior, and the disturbing of our international relations with this empire.

About the middle of the month before last, Wang-woo-si purchased some clothes here to take up to Soochow to sell again, and on the 21st November started for his home. The following day, when on the Tien-san lake, his boat was boarded and plundered by four foreigners—two of whom, Caloley and Smith, he swore to—and some Chinese. Clothes found in the custody of the two foreigners by a superintendent of the police, were shown by a comparison of the tickets attached to them when taken from the boats and the entries in Wang-woo-si's book, to be a portion of those he had purchased. Also firearms were found hidden in the boat from which the prisoners were taken. In the face of such evidence as this we really think they might have saved the time of the Court and pleaded guilty to the indictment. However, as was their right, they elected to be tried. The defence set up by Caloley, that the Chinese attacked the trader's boat, while Smith and himself sat down and looked on or turned their heads away, is as impossible of belief as would be a statement of there being two suns in our system, or of some ingenious gentleman having discovered what Sir Isaac Newton has proved to be impossible—a mode of squaring the circle. Our experience of Chinese inclines us to believe that they are somewhat more likely to be led than to lead into acts of violence. But could the defence have been true, it would have been of no avail. Those who set it up were accessaries, if not before, at all events during the very commission of the piratical act. Possibly enough, they were ignorant that they actually were doing the work and following the vocation of piratas, and were surprised to find themselves called by such a hard name. But such technical ignorance could never be admitted as a palliation of their crime. Thus much at least they know. Their offence, if committed in an European country or in America, would have been punished by a far more protracted term of imprisonment than was awarded to them.

Recently, Mr. Wheaton has termed men of the class to which Caloley and Smith belong "the enemies of the human race," and all writers on international as well on maritime law agree with him. In the celebrated oration against Verres, pirates are denounced as "the most atrocious violators of the universal law of society." They are everywhere pursued and punished with the greatest rigour. The severity with which the law has animadverted upon piracy arises from its enormity and its danger, the cruelty that accompanies it, the necessity for checking it, and the facility with which it may be committed. Wherever a pirate by the law of nations is met, there his punishment may be meted out to him, no matter where or against whom the act of piracy has been committed. He is reputed out of the protection of all laws and privileges. Against him every man's hand is rightly raised.

Summary of the Week.

We publish elsewhere a report of another tax case tried before the Supreme Court, which affords additional proof of the necessity for changing the present system of assessment, or rather of appeal. Of course it is by the authority of the Land Renters that assessments are made, and they are the referees in case of complaint. But in the interval between assemblies of Land Renters, the Municipal Council, which is held to represent them for almost every other purpose, might surely be entrusted with the task of reducing erroneous assessments to a proper level, on satisfactory proof of the actual value of property being offered.

H. B. M.'s Consul has again called attention to the cowardly and, as he appropriately terms it, ruffianly practice in which some foreigners indulge, of killing the dogs and poultry of native villagers. We fear that persons whose own good feeling does not teach them to refrain from conduct so sure to irritate those whose property they destroy, are not likely to be deterred by any less forcible arguments than those which H. B. M.'s Consul indicates. It is the interest of all gentlemen, as well from the selfish motives suggested in the notification, as to vindicate foreigners as a class from suspicion of approving the offences complained of, to hand up for punishment any persons whom they may detect in their commission.

The Pao-shan-hsien has at last succeeded in arresting the head man of the natives who murdered the two Indians on the Woosung road, a short time ago. It is of course necessary that some punishment should be inflicted, to show that the lives of foreigners, of whatever class, cannot be taken with impunity. But in view of the provocation received, the Consulate authorities will no doubt not think it necessary to press for a heavy sentence. It is insufferable that rowdies should wander through the country annoying the natives and creating ill feeling, and may attempt by the latter to chastise the offenders is rather satisfactory than otherwise, as it is likely to deter others.

The accounts of the Ladies' Bazaar Fund show a balance in hand of $3287.05, after an expenditure during the year of $703.50. Nineteen persons have been relieved, comprising members of eight nationalities.

The foundation stone of a new church was laid at Kiukiang on the 25th instant, by Mr. Medhurst, H.B.M. Consul at Hankow. A public breakfast, at which a large number of the community and several guests from Hankow were present, succeeded. The whole proceeding went off most satisfactorily.

The alarm of Nienfei at Hankow has again subsided, the rebels having turned back towards Honan after sacking one or two cities in the neighbourhood of Hankow and creating a general panic. Imperialist troops are said to be following them, but they will no doubt carefully avoid overtaking them.

The *Wachussetts* left Chefoo on the 21st for Corea, it is believed to make enquiries regarding the *General Sherman* and, if possible, ascertain the real fate of her crew. It is reported that the English, French and American Ministers have agreed to go there together in the spring, accompanied by their respective fleets, and insist on treaties. Another rumour is that the French are likely to take separate action to settle their little account with the Coreans; but the joint action seems much more likely. Chefoo residents, therefore, are looking forward to a lively spring, as that port would in all probability be the basis of operations. Our correspondent expresses himself confidently that the North is destined to have the honor of the first railway. "From Chefoo to Peking is the line that will be made first."

The new French cathedral at Peking was opened on New-Year's day, when the French minister attended in state. It is a fine building and looks especially grand alongside of the miserable China houses.

The mission which it will be remembered was sent by the Emperor to Corea, to advise a conciliatory policy, has not yet returned to the capital—a fact, which goes to confirm the report that the Regent had thrown the members into prison. Another mission is about to set out for the Loochoos, embarking from Foochow; but what is its object our correspondent does not explain. From the nomination of Pin as Superintendent of the new foreign college, the happiest augories are down as to the intention of government to support the institution warmly. The three youths who accompanied Pin to Europe have been taken into government employ.

A new magazine is about to be published in Hongkong entitled "Notes and Queries on China and Japan." Judging from the table of contents of the first volume, it will be an interesting and valuable work. We extract some notes on the ancient Pearl Fisheries off the Kwantung coast, which are given as a sample of the kind of information sought to be conveyed. A terrific explosion has occurred on board the hulk *Zephyr*, which had at the time 200,000 lbs. of powder on board. Both the *Zephyr* and the barque *Themis*, which was lying alongside loading powder for Shanghai, were blown to atoms with those on board. Two foreigners have been lost in the former and six in the latter vessel. Some kegs of powder lying astern of the *Zephyr* in a cargo boat are believed to have ignited and caused the explosion. The *Daily Press* gives the following account:—

"A fearful explosion took place yesterday afternoon about half past one, on board a hulk called the "Zephyr," used for the storage of gunpowder and lying in this harbor near the Kowloon shore. The hulk and a vessel called "Themis" lying alongside and receiving powder at the time were both blown to atoms. Of course all persons on board were killed, and probably torn to shreds so that no signs of them will ever be recovered. Others in boats near at the time were killed without being blown to pieces and their bodies have been found. From thirty to forty persons have probably fallen victims to the catastrophe. The shock made the town of Hongkong tremble as if an earthquake had been shaking the ground, windows were blown in, the frames in many cases being torn from their fastening, and glass has of course been shattered in enormous quantities.

THE MUNICIPAL LOAN.

It is at least some satisfaction when suffering under the embarrassment caused by former extravagance, to reflect that the excessive outlay has not been wholly without result; that though the estate may be encumbered, it is at least improved. So the community, now that the existence of the Municipal debt is being brought so disagreeably to their notice, will find some consolation in the knowledge that some good has resulted from the outlay of the Tls. 75,000 for which they are responsible. The plan, execution and cost of the Shanghai drains have been freely criticized. Their propensity to fill up, and the perpetual breaking up of roads necessitated for their cleansing and repairs, have been denounced with unsparing sarcasm, and their utter uselessness insisted on as a logical consequence of this proclivity. The money spent on them has been pointed to as sunk, and the liability bequeathed by their projectors complained of as an unmitigated grievance. The drains have, no doubt, not answered so well as had been hoped; and it is a pity that the arrival of the Municipal engineer was not waited for before commencing their construction. As it was, so much had been done when Mr. Clark arrived that the adoption of his system, which would have involved the abandonment of the money already spent, was out of the question; and nothing remained but to carry out the existing plan. But the unsparing abuse which has been lavished on them is as little deserved as were the high expectations formed at the outset. They are not washed clean by each falling tide, but neither are they the useless receptacles for garbage which they have been declared. The health of the settlement has very materially improved since the introduction of drainage; and that it is to drainage that this improvement is attributable, is proved by the fact that persons who have fallen ill at Pootung, under conditions attributable to the absence of drainage, recover on crossing to this side of the river. The overcrowding of Shanghai by the refugees who sought protection here, while the rebellion was at its height, no doubt affected injuriously the general health, which has improved with their departure. But their absence will not account for the fact that the settlement has become more healthy than Pootung which, so far as health is affected by density of population, should be more salubrious than Shanghai.

However, having attained to this desirable sanitary condition, the community are now called on to pay for the privilege—from what source does not very clearly appear. Nor does the offer of the Comptoir d'Escompte to accept an instalment of one half the debt go far to remove the difficulty. The means of immediately raising Tls. 37,500 are not very much more obvious than those of obtaining the whole sum; unless it be thought that an offer of Municipal scrip would be successful. Of course it is open to the Bank to sue the firms which rendered themselves individually responsible for the loan; but it will, we presume, hardly adopt a course so little likely to increase its popularity. At a first glance, it is difficult to see why the Directors are so anxious to call in money so advantageously invested and so amply secured; unless the failure of the Council to pay off the instalment contemplated by the last budget has suggested a doubt as to future prospects. The aggregate of the various deposit funds of which the Council is custodian; together with its working balance, must nearly equal the amount of the loan, so that the Bank is actually not out of funds by the transaction, and is doubly secured. It may be interesting to the various Savings' Bank depositors to know that no possible lien can be claimed on their money deposited with the Comptoir d'Escompte, as against the Municipal debt. Of course the guarantee of the Land Renters precludes any danger of its annexation. But it will be satisfactory to them to know, as a piece of abstract information, that it is intangible.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A correspondent forwards us the following correct answer to the Double Acrostic which we published last week.

	Organ.	Choir.
OptiC,	... ...	I.
RubbisH,	... ...	II.
GalileO,	... ...	III.
Armoni,	... ...	IV.
Nebuchadnezzar,	... ...	V.

PAPER HUNT.

A capital field of at least fifty Ponies met on Monday at the Grand Stand for the Paper Hunt. The course lay thence into the open country, up to the Sikawey road which was crossed at the back of the Bubbling Well, and on nearly to Jessfield. Turning to the left, the paper then led across a line of jumps out to the back of Fahwah and of the Sikaway village, into the road running past the French Cathedral, down which the ponies came at a rattling pace that left all but the Cracks far in the rear. After crossing the bridge into the village, the foxes had taken to the fields in the right, over the usual jumps alongside the road to the Hermitage, but had omitted to lay a train of paper in that direction, beginning to drop it again only at some distance ahead. The Hunt, coming on at a splitting pace, did not see this and rattled down the road straight for the red cowl, until the shouts of the bystanders showed them their error. *Lottery*, who had a good lead, then turned into the field, jumped back over a ditch he had missed, and turning again finished the course about a length ahead of *Potshot*, who in turn was followed closely by a well known lively Fenian griffin. The rider of the second pony claimed the Cup, on the ground that *Lottery* ought to have gone back to the first bridge—which by-the-by not one of the first half dozen did—and followed paper thence; but the question was decided by the Judges in favour of the latter. But for the fact that the rider of *Lottery* had himself decided against *Bogtrotter* at nearly the same spot, for passing on the wrong side of a carriage, the objection would have been absurd; as not a pony in the race has galloped exactly over paper laid down, for the whole course. It is sufficient that he has run close alongside and taken all his jumps. The country was in good order, though rather heavy. Less than the usual amount of grief took place, almost the only note-worthy feature having been the wild prayers of a gentleman who had broken his bridle, that the hunt would stop to enable him to pull his pony up.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

The Annual General Meeting was held on the 30th inst.

Mr. Winchester, President of the Society in the Chair.

The Chairman stated to the Meeting that the first business was the election of a Secretary in the room of Mr. Temple, who had so efficiently filled that post until incapacitated by an illness which eventually rendered it necessary for him to return to England.

Mr. J. Anderson was then proposed and unanimously elected to the vacant office.

The Chairman then stated that during the past year the claims on the Charity of the Society had been very small, being confined to the providing of a pass-age home to one distressed Scotsman, and temporary relief to another pending arrangements for his being also sent home; and that under these circumstances the Committee had considered themselves justified in giving Tls. 50 in aid of the Shanghai General Hospital, the benefits of which extend to natives of all countries, and have been availed of by several Scotsmen.

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The accounts of the Society were then laid on the Table from which it appeared that after discharging all liabilities, there was a balance to the credit of the Society of Tls. 235.03, and they were approved and passed unanimously.

Minutes of a Meeting *of the* North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, *held in the* Society's Rooms *on the 17th January, 1867. Twenty-seventh Regular Meeting of the Society.*

Present:

G. F. Seward, Esq., President, in the chair; Messrs. Gamble, Kingsmill, Lawrance, Tarrant, T. T. Cooper, Dulcken, and Thom.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the President read the report of the retiring Council, and the Treasurer his report, which were accepted and carried.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, and the following gentlemen elected:—

President.—C. A. Winchester, Esq.

Vice-Presidents.—Rev. C. H. Butcher; C. W. Goodwin, Esq.

Corresponding Secy.—T. A. Kingsmill, Esq.

Secretary.—E. Lawrance, Esq.

Treasurer.—A. Meurin, Esq.

Councillors.—Père Armbri; C. Alabaster, Esq.; E. Milsom, Esq.; A. Dulcken, Esq.; E. Fitzroy, Esq.; Dr. Siboald.

Mr. Dulcken proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Seward on his retiring from the office of President of the Society, for the zeal and ability which he had shown in furthering its objects.

Mr. Lawrance warmly seconded the motion which was put to the Meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. Seward briefly returned thanks and stated that he had been well supported in all he had done (which he considered was very little) by the officers of the Society. He wished the Society future success and should always take an interest in its welfare.

Mr. Tarrant proposed that an address should be prepared and signed by all the Members and presented to Mr. Seward in testimony of his services to the Society. This was seconded by Mr. Kingsmill and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks to the retiring Council was proposed by Mr. Gamble and carried unanimously.

The Meeting then separated.

KIUKIANG.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a Protestant Episcopal Church, took place at Kiukiang, on the 25th January. After an appropriate service in the temporary church, which was conducted in a most impressive manner by the Revd. D. Pirkis, the recently arrived Consular chaplain, the congregation adjourned to the site of the new building, where they were joined by several others—foreigners and natives. Captains Kerr and Powis, with the officers and crew of Her Majesty's vessels *Cockchafer* and *Snap*, were also present.

H. B. M.'s Acting Consul, who had been requested by the community to represent them, then handed the trowel to Mr. Medhurst, H. B. M.'s Consul at Hankow, who proceeded to lay the stone in a most workmanlike manner.

Mr. Hughes then thanked Mr. Medhurst for his kindness in consenting to act on the occasion, and Mr. Medhurst having suitably replied, a blessing was pronounced by the Rev. D. Pirkis, and the assemblage dispersed.

There was a public breakfast afterwards, which was largely attended by the community and by visitors from Hankow. Some ladies also graced the proceedings by their presence. The chair was taken at the request of the Church Committee, by Mr. Consul Hughes.

After the viands had been discussed, the Chairman rose and said that a list of toasts had been only recently handed to him, and he trusted his shortcomings on the occasion would be excused. The first toast was, however, one which needed no words of his to commend it to the notice of his auditors. It was the usual loyal one, given wherever British subjects met at the festive board. They were accustomed to regard it as more than a mere form, for our present Ruler had made herself respected abroad, and loved and revered at home. He asked them to drink to the health of the Queen.

The toast having been duly honoured the health of the President of the United States was then drunk.

The Chairman next proposed the Navy and Army.—He said—"We, in Kiukiang are especially indebted to naval protection. On more than one occasion, our naval friends have proved themselves to be friends in need. But they are our friends at all times, in times of quiet as well as in those of trouble, and have ever contributed their full share towards the promotion of good fellowship amongst our small community. In connection with the toast, I give you the name of Captain Kerr, who is about to leave us after nearly a year's stay amongst us—and I only speak the universal feeling of the residents, when I say that in his public, as well as in his private capacity, he has always earned our esteem and respect and that he leaves behind him none but well wishers (applause).

Captain Kerr, R. N. responded—He thanked the Chairman and the assembly for the cordial manner in which they had drunk the toast, and for their kindness towards himself. He trusted that, when he returned to Kiukiang, he might find the Church complete, and that its erection might be taken advantage of by some of the residents to make themselves happy for life, as one of the first services performed in it ought to be the marriage service (hear, hear, and cheers.)

The Chairman then rose and said—I have now to propose the health of the Clergy, a class of men whom all nations have agreed to honour. In China their presence is perhaps especially desirable. Most of us are engaged, or supposed to be engaged in amassing riches, and we are apt to forget that there is something even more important than to return to our native land with wealth and honours. It is well that there should be amongst us Reverend gentlemen whose teaching may console us when ties are *low* and shirtings *flat*, and whose precept and example may guide us to nobler aims and higher objects of ambition "Allure" to brighter worlds and lead the way." I give you the health of the Clergy, and will come'e with the toast the name of the Revd. Mr. McClatchie, Chaplain at Hankow.

Mr. McClatchie responded in an eloquent speech in which he complimented the Kiukiang community on their energy and enterprise in securing for themselves a Chaplain and a church. They were, he believed, surrounded with difficulties at the outset. They had all heard the story of the Irish sergeant, who when asked by his Captain how he had captured his five prisoners, said—"He had yer honour, I surrounded them." They, the Kiukiang Community had surrounded their difficulties, and triumphed over them all. The Rev. Gentleman sat down amidst loud applause.

The Chairman then rose and said that it was now his agreeable duty to propose the health of a gentleman, who had performed an important part in the ceremony of the day. Many years had elapsed since he had first made Mr. Medhurst's acquaintance, who even at that period bore a reputation, which he had since fully maintained, of being one of our ablest and most respected Consuls. He begged to propose the health of Mr. Medhurst, H. M.'s Consul at Hankow.

Mr. Medhurst, in an able speech, thanked the Chairman and the meeting, for the kind manner in which they had drunk his health, and expressed his great satisfaction at having been invited to take part in the proceedings.

The Chairman then proposed the health of the visitors. The Rev. Josiah Cox responded in a long and effective speech.

The toast of the Ladies was then proposed by the Rev. D. Pirkis, and responded to in a neat speech by Mr. Rawlinson. This concluded the regular programme and after several other toasts, including the Chairman, the Church Committee, &c., &c., the assembly dispersed much pleased with the day's proceedings. All the arrangements were perfect, and reflected great credit on the gentlemen who had undertaken their management.

SUPREME COURT.

26th January.

Before C. W. Goodwin, Esq.

The Municipal Council of Shanghai *versus* William Hargreaves.

This was a claim for Land Tax amounting to Tls. 28.41, payment of which sum had been refused. The usual debit notes were presented by the Foreign Tax Collector, and payment was refused by Mr. Hargreaves, on the grounds—1st of" excessive assessment, and 2ndly, that his land was not assessed at the same rate as the adjoining plots."

The Assistant Judge.—By whom are the assessments made?

Mr. Johnston, Secretary to the Municipal Council, said:—To place the system of Assessment of Land pursued clearly before the Court, will necessitate a reference to a meeting of Land Renters held in 1862 and 1863. But before going back to the Minutes of those Meetings, I propose, first shewing the Court the authority by which land is assessed at all. I will therefore read an extract from the Shanghai Land Regulations, 1854, Art. X., headed "Roads and Jetties, Assessment on Land, and Wharfage." Some ten lines down, will be found as follows the "Foreign Consuls shall, at the beginning of each year, convene a Meeting of Renters of Land within the said limits, &c., &c." ••• and at such Meeting it shall be competent for the said Renters to declare an Assessment in the form of a rate made on the said land." The land property of the Settlement had been largely increased for some years prior to 1862, and the Tax being levied on *an almost obsolete assessment*, the Municipal Council brought the question of a General Re-Assessment of House and Land properties before a Special Meeting of Land Renters, held at H. B. M. Consulate, on the 8th day of September, 1862; and I now read for the information of the Court the resolution which was unanimously passed at the Meeting.

"Mr. J. Whittall rose to propose:—

"That the following gentlemen be requested to act as a Committee to assess the value of Foreign property—Messrs. T. Hanbury, B. Dallas, O. Thorne, W. H. Vaucher, and S. Rawson."

Mr. E. Cunningham seconded the motion. From this the Court will see the Land Renters assumed their right to assess the Land, and even to nominate their own Committee to do so. Their labours concluded, they handed the result in to the Municipal Council, on the 10th of March, 1863, accompanied by a letter which I will read an extract from.

"We have the honor to transmit herewith our List of Assessments on land and foreign buildings".

• • • "We can only hope that our labours may be of some present value to the Council: but we trust that they will also prove of some ultimate advantage to the Community."

This assessment schedule as drawn up by the Assessment Committee was approved at the Meeting of Land Renters held at H. B. M.'s Consulate on the 4th April, 1863; and it still continues to be the *standard assessment* to this day.

The Municipal Council having had many applications to reduce the Assessment on land, invariably replied that they were unable to do so, that power not being delegated to them by the Land Renters—however, objections were raised to payment by certain persons, which induced the Council to insert in their report for 1865, the following paragraph embodying the point at issue:—

"Land Tax.—A question has arisen which your Council are anxious should be decided.

Whether in cases where land has been leased for long periods at very low rates, the tax shall be chargeable at the current rate of Assessment?

In this manner the point was referred to the Meeting of Land Renters held at H. B. M.'s Consulate, on the 20th June, 1865, when a resolution was passed on the subject, which I now read,

"The following resolution was then proposed by Mr. Kahn and seconded by Mr Hegg:—

That in cases where land has been leased for long periods at very low rates the Municipal Council be requested to make some abatement in the land tax as may appear suitable to the Assessment Committee chosen from amongst their number."

This was the *first variation* from the standard assessment, and it will be seen was made *by authority* of the Land Renters. The depreciation in properties, and your Council are pledged to bring the question before the meeting." This was approved by the Land Renters in public meeting assembled on the 25th April 1865. I would now ask the Court to observe that the Land Renters allowed the Municipal Council to *revise* the schedule of Assessment, *not* to make a *new assessment or even a re-assessment*. Before the Council took any action in the matter, a circular which I now hand in was sent to every Land renter, running as follows,—

COUNCIL ROOM.

Shanghai, 25th *October*, 1867.

Sir,—I am directed to acquaint you that the valuation, as on the other side, in at present placed upon your land and house property, and to request that you will be so good as to make any corrections in the assessment, for the guidance of the Council, in estimating the value of your property.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
ALEX. JOHNSTON,
Clerk to the Council.

To

W. Hargreaves, Esq.

By this, the Court will see that the revised assessment on each plot of land, had, more or less, the consent of the owner to the rate charged, so that in reality the Council only had to reconcile these papers when returned to them, and assimilate the assessment on plots similarly situated. This was a duty most necessary to be performed, otherwise discrepancies and inaccuracies would arise, certain to lead to dissatisfaction on one side or the other. The revised schedule was open to public inspection for a *month certain* if not for six weeks.

Mr. Hargreaves considered the assessment arbitrary, and had in Court witnesses to prove that adjoining lots were rated at lower rates. Perhaps his absence from Shanghai may have induced the persons making the assessment to put a higher valuation on his land.

The Assistant Judge.—I must decline taking evidence on this point. The assessment were made under proper authority, therefore I must give judgement for the Municipal Council.

Mr. Hargreaves.—I bow to your decision, but beg to say it is my intention to appeal.

The Assistant Judge.—I will record your notice. It is quite open to you to appeal to the Chief Judge. A reasoning may be requested of any case I may hear. The sum of Tls. 28.41 will be paid into Court.

January 28.

Before Sir E. Hornby.

And a jury consisting of

Messrs. Baine, Baker, Buckley, Hart, and T. Smith.

Regina v. Smith & Calelby.

On the indictment being read the prisoners pleaded Not Guilty.

Mr. Rennie who appeared for the prosecution in the place of the Attorney General who was suffering from indisposition, said—May it please your lordship and you gentlemen of the jury, the prisoners are charged in the indictment under four counts—piracy, piracy and robbery, robbery with arms in their hands, and for having in their possession stolen goods. The act of robbery being committed on navigable water renders it a piracy, and this is an offence justly visited with most severe punishment. If accompanied with such violence as stabbing or shooting, and there is every probability such would have been the case had any resistance been offered from the prisoners being armed; it is punishable with death. The first witness will show, that he was in charge of goods in a boat on the Tien-san lake in the Kiangsu province and that while crossing this lake his boat was attacked by the prisoners who by violence got possession of what was in the boat. Jesse King who was on board with the prisoners saw all that took place. Stripling will depose to having found the prisoners on board a houseboat with the property and arms hidden under some planking.

Wang-Woo-si.—I am a clothes-seller at Soochow. On the 10th November I came down to Shanghai to buy clothing. I bought some from Seang-ki and Hassan to take to Soochow. I started for Soochow on 21st November. I bought one hundred and twenty hats and took them in a boat. I got to the Tien-san lake and saw a boat coming from the N.E. side on the 22nd. When close, the persons in the boat hooked my boat. Then some foreigners armed with knives and axes jumped into my boat and took some clothing and two bundles of hats. They searched me and some of my crew and took away $2. Then they went to the N.W. side of the lake. There were four of them. Those men at the bar are two of the four. I could recognise the clothes by marks on them. Some of them are marked "Bing." Those are not marked "Bing." but they come from Seang-ki. I can swear to them as having been taken from my boat. When the clothes were sold to me, a description of the marks was also handed to me, but it was lost with the clothing. The clothes I bought from Kuen-la were marked with this mark you hand me. I can identify these other marks too as having been attached to other articles of the clothing.

Jesse King.—I know the two prisoners at the bar, and remember going up country with them in November last in a boat. There were four foreigners of us in all,—the prisoners, another, and myself. We started on a Sunday. About two days after we started we came to a lake, where we boarded a boat. The Chinese boarded first. Then we did. I had a pistol, and another man Caleby had a revolver. The Chinese took the clothes on board our boat. After this we returned to Shanghai, where we arrived on Saturday about 2 A.M. The things we took out of the boat were smaller than what I now see.

Moodia.—I belong to the Seang-ki clothing shop. In November I sold some clothing to the witness Wang-woo-si. The clothing was sold on the 11th, 15th and 16th Nov. It was taken away in seven bundles, and marks were attached to the clothing. I should know those marks again. I have entries in my books shewing what these marks were. My books are here. Those marks are mine. I find them in my book here. The date of the entry referring to them is the 17th November.

A. Stripling.—I am an inspector of police. On 1st Dec.,—Saturday—in consequence of information I went to search a boat. I found the two prisoners, the clothing here, some tickets and a revolver with two or three cartridges. They were hidden under the planking of the boat. I found 487 pieces of clothing and 125 hats. The prisoners said it was not their boat. They were going up country shooting they said. This was before they were taken into custody.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Gentlemen of the Jury,—The indictment which you have heard read contains four counts; that is to say, it charges John Smith and William Caleby with four offences.

The first is that of piracy, which is defined by the law of England, to be robbery from a boat on a navigable river creek, or lake. As Mr. Rennie has correctly told you, this is one of the most formidable offences known to the Law, and where any violence is used in connection with it, such as inflicting wounds or firing shots, it is an offence punishable with death. It is very desirable, especially in this country, that the fullest measure of the law should be inflicted on all occasions where such an offence is proven. Fortunately for the prisoners in this case, no evidence has been given of any particular act of violence having been resorted to. Had there been any such violence used and evidence for it produced, it would have gone hard with the prisoners. For I, sitting as Judge and looking at the state of the country where foreigners most of them men of intelligence some of whom too have held respectable positions in life and none of whom appear to have been driven to bad courses by want —are in the habit of going inland on lawless errands and disturbing our relations with this people, would have deemed it my duty to pass the severest sentence of the law, and such sentence would most assuredly have been carried out.

I have thought it advisable, in the hope and with the view that it may deter others, to state thus publicly what will be the course taken in dealing with all such offences; and I repeat that had there been any violence used in this case, I should have unquestionably condemned these men to death, and their lives would have been forfeited beyond any hope of escape.

The second charge is that of robbery with violence. The third is feloniously stealing with arms in hand; and it is to be remarked that the law always presumes in these cases that a certain amount of force is used—not necessarily to the extent of dealing with the offence as if some one had been actually wounded, but because it rightly conceives that such arms and offensive weapons would be used if resistance were offered. The fourth is receiving goods knowing them to be stolen.

It is now for you, gentlemen of the jury, to apply the evidence to these four charges. The first witness is the Chinaman who appears to have been the party robbed. He distinctly states that on the morning of the 17th November last, he came to Shanghai to buy clothing and hats to take to Soochow; that he started for Soochow on the 26th; that on the 27th, while on the Tien-san lake he observed coming from the north-east side and towards his boat what he at first imagined to be a passenger boat, but which on nearing him hooked on to his boat. That several foreigners leaped from it, armed with knives and axes, boarded his boat, and took away a large quantity of clothing and hats, and $ 2 in money which they found on his, (the witness') person; and he distinctly recognises the two prisoners as being two of the four foreigners who boarded his boat and carried off it of the clothing, &c., and by the titles, by the help of the tickets attached, the articles produced in Court as part of the clothes stolen from him.

The next witness is a Chilian, who is, I understand, now awaiting his trial before the Mixed Court for the same offence. His testimony, to the effect that he went with the two prisoners and a fourth foreigner to the Tien-san lake, where they boarded a Chinese Junk plundered it of clothes &c., with which they returned to Shanghai, brings us down to the return of the accused to Shanghai on the Saturday, when they were arrested by Mr. Stripling, the last witness. At the time of their arrest, the stolen property was found on board the boat in which they were apprehended.

Your duty, gentlemen, is not an onerous one, nor is the evidence difficult of application.

I have departed rather from the strict rule in our own country in affording the prisoners an opportunity for giving any explanation they may have to offer of the events in which they are now unhappily implicated. If (at least one of them, and the other may be presumed to accept the other's statement for himself) that they had been hired by the Chinese for so much a day. Even if this were true, it would really be but a small palliation of the offence committed—for after all it amounts to their having been hired to commit the offence. It is quite clear that the offence was committed, and that they were on board at the time; and it is for you to judge whether or no they were innocent parties, and whether or no the offence was committed without their knowledge and consent.

I don't think it necessary for me to detain you longer. Recollect what piracy is—it is the robbery from a boat upon a navigable river, creek or lake (and in this country the rivers, creeks, and lakes are all navigable). The punishment where violence is used is death, where none committed it is imprisonment for a greater or a less time.

[After quoting (in illustration of the principle that the Court of Admiralty has jurisdiction in cases of robbery committed in creeks, harbours, etc., in foreign countries, and that such offence is consequently piracy) an instance of brewing committed on board a vessel at Whampoa, in which it was held that the Admiralty had jurisdiction, the learned Judge proceeded:—]

If you believe all that the witnesses have said (and they have not said much) I think you will be justified in finding the prisoners guilty on all the four counts. It is open to you, however, to find on any or some of them. I now leave the case in your hands, and you will retire to consider your verdict.

The jury returned shortly after with a verdict of guilty against both prisoners on all the four counts.

The Chief Judge then called on the prisoners to state if they had anything to urge why sentence should not be passed upon them. In answer, the prisoner Caleby said that he had no idea that he was mixed up in any guilty affair. He had been simply hired by some Chinese boatmen to accompany them for the purpose of getting some goods which they stated were theirs; and he had not taken any part in the robbery, but had returned in the boat to Shanghai, and was simply waiting, when arrested, for the Chinese who employed him.

The prisoner Smith had nothing to say.

His Lordship then passed sentence, observing that the jury had found a verdict of guilty, with which he entirely concurred. He did not believe Caleby's statement. But if even there were any truth in it, it would only show that both prisoners were accomplices, and no accomplices, an offence having been committed, they would be equally liable as principals. But the evidence showed clearly that the prisoners had been engaged in a robbery, a robbery which under the circumstances accompanying it was piracy according to the Law of England, and had any violence been used, such as shooting, stabbing, and maiming, it would have been his duty to have passed the extreme sentence of the law, death by hanging. Looking to the frequency of this class of offences, and the absolute necessity for preventing, by example, their perpetration, the prisoners would unquestionably have forfeited their lives, as it would have been a dereliction of duty on his part to have endeavoured to get such a sentence commuted. Fortunately for them, no violence had been used; and his duty was simply, therefore, to sentence them to penal servitude for two years, to be undergone at Hongkong; and if, at the expiration of that period, they should be unable to find good security for their future behaviour, they would be deported to England.

February 1st.

Before Sir E. Hornby,

And a jury consisting of Messrs. F. A. Groom, J. Dunn, W. Watson, R. Mackenzie, and E. M. Loughlin.

Regina *v.* J. Wilson.

Mr. Rennie appeared for the Crown in the place of the Attorney General who was ill. The prisoner was undefended by Counsel.

Mr. Rennie.—May it please your Lordship and you gentlemen of the jury, the prisoner is tried on three counts, murder on three different days. Different days are stated in the indictment, because the witnesses are not agreed about the day on which the crime charged was committed. I shall be able to show that Magrath was killed by a pistol shot under the following circumstances. Kerr and Magrath went up country to Fung-wong-shan. On a certain day a quarrel broke out between Magrath and the prisoner, in consequence of Magrath having thrown the prisoner's gun into the water. The prisoner, in the scuffle, fell overboard. He was got into the boat again, and the scuffle between him and Magrath was renewed. Shortly the report of a pistol was heard, and Kerr coming up found Magrath dying. The prisoner and the deceased were under the influence of drink. This, though, gentlemen of the jury, is no palliation of the offence, but on the contrary aggravates it. [The Counsel read from Russell on crimes in support of his statement.] The prisoner is indicted for murder but it is open to you to find him guilty of manslaughter, if in your opinion the offence, should it be proved, do not amount to murder.

Sun Ah-ming.—I remember being hired on the 25th October, to go with a boat to Sikaway. There foreigner came on board at Sikaway. I see two of them in Court. The prisoner and the one with a mark on his face. They went to the Tien-san lake. About seven or eight days after, they returned to Fung-wong-shan. The prisoner then went on shore and got a bottle of wine. The prisoner and the old foreigner drank of the wine and got drunk. The prisoner went on shore again. The old foreigner took up a gun and was going to fire, when Kerr stopped him. The old foreigner then threw the gun overboard. The prisoner was then on shore. Kerr went into the water to get the gun. This was before the prisoner came back. The prisoner came back before Kerr got out of the water, and asked what the matter was. Kerr told him the gun was thrown overboard. The prisoner at the time had a bottle of wine and two loaves of bread in his hand. He threw them into the boat. [The witness then went on to state what was said by the prisoner and Kerr, but as in answer to a question he admitted himself ignorant of English and that what he was now stating was told him by the boy, this portion of the evidence was withdrawn.] Magrath and the prisoner began to fight. The prisoner had a pistol about him which he took out. This was the first time I saw them fight. The prisoner presented the pistol, which went off and hit the old foreigner in the breast. I saw all this. I was at the head of the boat. The prisoner and the old foreigner were in the fore part of the boat, but the old foreigner was in a hole in the boat. It was a passenger boat. There was no prisoner and the old foreigner were drunk. Kerr, the man with a mark on his face, was not drunk. This took place about half a *li* from Fung wong-shan.

Daniel Kerr.—I am a discharged soldier. I remember going up in the passenger boat with the prisoner and Magrath about the 9th or 10th October from Sikaway. We went about 10 days. Magrath took up his rifle to have a shot while he was away this second time. Cloold came on board, remained a little time and went away. I prevented Magrath shooting. Magrath then threw the gun into the water. I took off my clothes and went into the water after the rifle. I could not find it. Wilson came back when I was putting on my clothes. He asked what was the matter. I told him. He and Magrath began to fight. After a minute or two Wilson fell over-board. I and he buy pulled him out. When he was got on board he and Magrath began fighting again, and soon I heard the report of a pistol. I did not see the pistol fired. During the first and second fight blows were struck on both sides. The prisoner was very angry. He could not swim. It was in the struggle with Magrath that the prisoner went overboard. Magrath was wounded under the right breast. I went up to him. He said, "Dan I am done for." He died about ten minutes after the report of the pistol shot. After he was dead we went about seven miles towards Tsilingpoo. There the men ran away, with the exception of one lowdah and some boys. We put Magrath's body in a creek early the morning after his death. Then we returned to Shanghai.

To a Juryman.—I was sober. The prisoner's boy was just coming on to the boat when the shot was fired. I cannot say where he was exactly, as there were several Chinese with us.

To another Juryman.—Magrath was a stronger man than Wilson I should say, but I

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am not certain. Magrath was down when the shot was fired.

W. E. Cloun.—In October I remember seeing the prisoner, Kerr, and Magrath. The prisoner was at the camp when I saw him. He was under the influence of drink. Magrath and Kerr I saw in the boat. Magrath was under the influence of liquor.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The prisoner, on being asked by the Chief Judge whether he had any witnesses, stated that he had not and added that Kerr and Magrath threw him overboard into the water, where as he could not swim he might have been drowned. When he was got on board the boat Magrath seized him by the throat, and in the scuffle the pistol he had went off. He was as likely to be shot as Magrath. Kerr had as much to do with shooting Magrath as he had, and he went into a long account of their proceedings while away with the boat.

The Chief Judge left it to the jury to say whether the prisoner was guilty of the charge laid against him or not. If they considered Magrath had met his death by the prisoner's hand it was open to them in the event of the crime committed not amounting to murder in their estimation to bring in a verdict of manslaughter. The distinction between the two had been pointed out to them by Mr. Rennie and was very fine in many cases. The evidence of the witnesses showed that a scuffle had taken place and that in it Magrath lost his life. The fact of the pistol having fallen into the water when Wilson did would not prevent its going off. If they considered the crime amounted to murder, as murder had been defined to them; they were not to be deterred by any maudlin sentimentality from discharging their duty as their oath bound them to do.

The Jury expressed their wish to retire and after being absent some time returned and found a verdict of "Guilty." They recommended the prisoner though to mercy.

The Chief Judge then asked the prisoner if he had any reason to offer why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him. The prisoner gave no reason, and the Chief Judge passed sentence in the usual form adding that he would forward the recommendation of the jury to mercy to the proper quarter..

Regina v. Kerr.

The Attorney General then stated that he proposed to withdraw the indictment against Kerr whom he found was not a registered British subject, and to ask that he be deported from Shanghai in the event of his not being able to find security for his good behaviour.

The Chief Judge consented to the withdrawal of the indictment and issued the order applied for.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

January 30.

Before Sir E. Hornby.

Re A. Fergusson.

The bankrupt's liabilities were Tls. 10,887.97 and his assets Tls. 370.

Mary Sholl deposed to a judgment debt of Tls. 120.75 for goods supplied from February to June last year.

Mr. Lawrance, instructed by Messrs. Lennox, Nephew and Co. proved a debt of £1,138.13.8, which was admitted with simple interest.

S. Clifton proved a debt of $87.30 for refreshments supplied.

Ah-ki proved under a compradore's order for Tls. 37, wages due.

Mr. E. Hogg proved, on behalf of the estate of Dallas, Pearson and Co., an overdrawn account of Tls. 1872.70, which was admitted.

A. Fergusson, examined by Mr. Lawrance said—Messrs. Lennox and Co.'s debt was incurred by a loss on tea. They sent me a letter of credit to buy tea. I bought tea at Foochow and sent it home. Had this tea been sold when it arrived in England, a profit would have been made on it, but it was held in the hope of realizing a larger profit, and eventually a loss was incurred. They sent me out the account sales. They claim against me £1138.13.8. I wrote to them admitting my liability. The whole of the property given up to the official assignee is estimated at some Tls. 370. I am not interested in *Fleur-de-lis* or in any other ponies. *Fleur-de-lis* was sold in November directly after the races. I had an interest in him of two-thirds. Mr. Inglis had the other one-third. I have no interest in him now. I have no interest in *Feu-de-joie*. He was sold eight months ago. If I had an interest in any ponies I would have filed such as assets I cannot say that my income was more than $12,000, my expenditure was about $4,000. My business brought me in from Tls. 5,000 to Tls 6,000. When I commenced business on my own account two years ago I owed Tls. 20,000, and of this I have paid off a considerable portion. I won last year $1 752. I got Tls. 1,100 for two thirds of *Fleur-de-lis*. For *Feu-de-joie*, $120. My rent was Tls. 125 a month. Mr. Gore Booth shared this rent. I won one cup last year. I gave it to Mr. Hidwell for riding. Now I have no cups in the settlement. I have on different occasions received stakes, but only one cup. That one is in Mr. Hidwell's possession. I give my racing debts a preference. Men always do. I did not part with any of my property just prior to signing the petition. I sold *Fleur-de-lis* about a month before signing the petition. Also I sold *Smith O'Brien*. It was an out and out sale. I have no pecuniary interest in any horse or pony now I have been sued by three or four creditors under claims mentioned in the schedule. I have allowed several creditors to sue me, because I had not the means of paying them. I have never defended an action for debt to my recollection.

Mr. Lawrance stated that he felt it his duty to apply to the Court either to suspend the granting of the order of discharge, or to have a portion of the future earnings of the bankrupt set aside for the benefit of his creditors. He did this not from any personal feeling, but as one of a body of creditors. He thought that the Court would agree with him that it was more for the public benefit, and for the punishment of the debtor than for any actual benefit to the creditors, that the 159th section had been inserted. There might perhaps be a question as to how far the Court could exercise its discretion even if there were no opposition by a creditor. In Shanghai there was a remarkable leniency shown towards bankrupts by creditors, and he thought the time had come when some limitation should be placed on the continual granting of the order of discharge to bankrupts. He considered that the bankrupt had been guilty of extravagance in living, looking to his expenditure as stated in the balance sheet and to his receipts. Although the bankrupt was unable to swear to the amount of these receipts they were notoriously large, and he submitted his general conduct did not entitle him to an immediate discharge. Mr. Lawrance quoted from a judgment of Lord Westbury as to the interpretation of the 159th Section, which was undoubtedly strict. It would be for the Court to say whether the bankrupt had brought himself within its provisions.

The Chief Judge.—I consider that however readily persons may obtain relief under the bankruptcy law the bankrupt in this case has not, as far as the evidence shows, been guilty of such conduct as to justify a Court withholding the order of discharge. No proof of any gambling has been brought forward. The bankrupt two years ago was in debt to the extent of Tls. 20,000 and a considerable portion of this has been paid off. The order of discharge will accordingly be granted on the 2nd of March, subject to the usual provisions.

The Chief Judge trusted the bankrupt would, as soon as he might be able, pay the small debts he had contracted. All should be paid, but these especially as having been owed to persons unable to afford the loss of the money.

MIXED COURT.

January 28th.

Before—C. Alabaster, Esq.

Hsu Wei-yuen.

Municipal Council v. Kong-yu-chang.

The defendant, who is the purchaser of the old boat-house, having failed to obey the summons of the Municipal Council to remove it, was brought before the Court to answer for his conduct. Kong-yu-chang's purser appeared, and said his master had gone to Canton by the mail and he himself knew nothing of the matter. The Court ordered the removal of the boat-house within fourteen days, failing which the Council would remove it and charge him with the cost.

Bourjau, Hubener & Co. v. Foong-tai.

This is a claim for general average for certain repairs to the ship *Maxine* chartered by the defendants from the plaintiffs. There is no law of general average in China, but on the principal that in chartering a British vessel the charterer in fact invests in property lying within the action of British Jurisdiction and must be ruled quond that property by British law, the Court in a former case ordered payment in a somewhat similar claim. But in the present case it appears that the repairs executed, though made bona fide with the intention of benefiting the ship, cargo and charterer did not do so, that they did not enable the vessel to prosecute her voyage, and that they should not have been undertaken.

The Court therefore decrees for the defendants with costs.

Jardine Matheson & Co. v. Kiu Chee-qui.

Mr. Lawrance appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Mitchell for the defendant.

Mr. Lawrance said that on the 21st March last, the plaintiffs had contracted to purchase from the defendant 6,000 peculs of tea, and handed in a document setting forth, that E-kee was to buy tea estimated at 14,000 packages.

Mr. Johnson being sworn—I am a partner in Jardine, Matheson & Co. The action is brought for the specific completion of a contract entered into on 21st March 1866, with Kiu-Chee-qui to buy tea in the Fychow district. From time to time as money was required various sums were paid him, and the terms of the agreement were written down about the time of the contract. I was not in Shanghai when the contract was entered into, but the contract book was handed me on my arrival and E-kee has acknowledged the terms of the contract as stated by me on several occasions. E-kee has from time to time advised the quantities purchased which are noted down. The total amount of tea noted down is about 8000 peculs. Subsequently about the middle of August E-kee advised that the total amount collected would yield 6000 peculs fired leaf, the estimated value of which would very roughly be about Tls. 200,000. Of this tea 3,755 peculs have been delivered. The last delivery was on the 20th December. I cannot say what sums exactly have been paid on account of the Fychow teas. Tls. 261,893.5 have been paid E-kee on account of tea contracts. This includes some Ping-sui teas, to the amount of 1,500 piculs, roughly worth Tls. 52,000, also 730 piculs Wuchow teas worth roughly Tls. 20,000. These two contract lots have been delivered. These payments were all made in cash except some Tls. 70,000 which was balanced in hand given him to purchase silk up country. In these tea contracts E-kee was simply our agent instructed to purchase tea on our account and authorized to charge a commission of two per cent. I do not know whether he used our name up country or not, and I decline now to give an opinion as to our liability to the tenants had he succeeded the money after obtaining possession of the tea. E-kee, on or about 20th December, informed us that there were two chops on their way to Ningpo, subsequently that a quantity of these had arrived at Ningpo, that they had been seized by his creditors, and that he could not help the matter, &c., as the creditors had possession of his books and papers. This was on the 9th December, and he then promised to come on the next day and settle his account; but I have been unable to get a conversation with him since. Apart from these contracts Chee-qua is a debtor of Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Mr. Mitchell on behalf of Chee-qui applied for an adjournment on the ground that Chee-qua had been unable to prepare his defence.

Chen-Chee-qua being called on states:—I was employed by Jardine, Matheson and Co., to buy tea in March last. I have delivered 15 chops. I was to buy until the orders were countermanded. I have received Tls. 142,700, and have delivered ten to the value of Tls. 260,000. There were Tls. 70,000 cut from my silk account and put to my tea account. The Tls. 70 000 were said by Jardine, Matheson and Co. to be due, but were not really so. My accounts with Jardine, Matheson and Co. have never been settled. I know Mr. Petrie. I have been going into my accounts with Mr. Petrie, but have not agreed to his statement. I have been into the up country silk account with Mr. Petrie but have not settled it. None of my accounts are settled, there are disputed items in all the amounts. I have purchased 6,000 peculs raw tea in the Yunkae and Fychow districts. I cannot say whether the entries in Mr. Johnson's book are correct or not. I did not buy the tea up country in Messrs Jardine, Matheson and Co.'s name I purchased 6,000 peculs. 3,700 peculs fired teas have arrived and been delivered. There are 900 peculs still to come. No transit passes have been used. I cannot say until my accounts have been settled, whether I have received the full amount due or not. I have not received the full amount of the value of the tea delivered. I purchased the teas for Jardine, Matheson and Co., as their agent with money either advanced by Jardine Matheson and Co., or by the E-wo Bank. I am in the habit of acting as agent for Jardine, Matheson and Co., and not as a tea purchaser only. I was to receive two per cent.

D. Petrie.—I am book-keeper in Jardine Matheson and Co.'s. I have been in the habit of settling accounts with E-kee. All payments entered in the list handed in have been agreed to by E-kee. The payment of Tls. 70,000 was a portion of an amount of Tls. 100,000 paid to E-kee. The silk accounts were settled at the same time. E-kee has accepted the Items on this account over and over again. The payments were either by orders on the compradore or upon the E-wo bank.

Mr. Petrie being asked if Jardine, Matheson and Co. were partners in the E-wo bank, declined to answer the question.

The Court adjourned the case for the production of E-kee's books.

February 1st.

Jardine, Matheson & Co. v. Chee-qua.

In this case, adjourned from the 28th ultimo, Jardine, Matheson & Co. put in an account current showing payments to the amount of Tls. 261,895. Mr. Mitchell shewed the Court that these payments were not in specie or dollars, but in orders on the E-Wo bank, and he was prepared to prove that Jardine, Matheson & Co. were partners with Chequal in this bank that was situated on their premises. It would be necessary to prove the payment of these orders and to put in evidence the E-Wo bank accounts since March 21st. Mr. Mitchell further stated that these complicated accounts between the parties extended over three years, and he claimed, on behalf of his client, to go into the whole accounts *ab initio* and stated his intention to file a petition in the Supreme Court on behalf of his client for judicial relief.

Mr. Lawrance then on behalf of Jardine, Matheson and Co. asked for an adjournment *sine die* which was granted.

W. R. Adamson & Co. v. Wang-kin-ker.

The plaintiff claimed Tls. 30,000 a loan made in 1862 to Kin-kee and six months interest from 30th June to 31st December.

Tls. 27,000 were paid into H. M. Consulate on Kin-kee's behalf in January 1862, and Tls. 3000 in hard cash on July 1862 to make up the loan to Tls. 30,000. No receipt was taken at the time, certain title deeds being held which were looked on as deposited for an equitable mortgage. Kin-kee subsequently gave an acknowledgement and he has paid interest up to the end of 1865. Kin-kee has brought counter claims in the Supreme Court on which bow as nonsuited.

Kin-kee declared in reply that the sum paid on his behalf was Tls. 45,000 all of which he had repaid. The 30,000 alluded to in the acknowledgement handed into Court was not on account of the Tls. 45,000, but on account of teas & the real amount lost being 39,856, of which Tls. 9,856 were paid. The Tls. 39,856 were lost up country. This loss should have been born by Adamson and Co. He allowed the Tls 30,000 to be placed to his debit by Mr. Maclean the understanding being that he should have future large tea contracts with them and so recover himself.

Mr. Bell further stated that the amount paid in 1862 on W. R. Adamson & Co.'s account was Tls. 27 000. A further amount was, he believed, paid by Mr. Maclean, being King-kee's money. I was not in Shanghai at the time. The title deeds of King-kee's property had been in W. R. Adamson & Co.'s hands some years previously. The entry in the daybook, being the only memorandum of the matter, was made by Mr. Maclean himself, and made on the day. I know of a loss up country on teas, some teas having been captured by the rebels. I cannot say whether our books show this loss. I hand in an account showing all tea accounts to have been settled in 1862.

King-kee admitted the document put in. It was a statement that the accounts between him and Adamson & Co. were clear. On the 12th moon, 18th day of Hsien-feng, he had Tls. 25,000 and 20,000 Carolus dollars and a banker's order on Wan-fung for Tls. 15,000, also Tls. 12,000, was placed to his account.

P. Underwood, wrote the document marked B and had personal knowledge of the circumstances under which it was written. It was written because Mr. Maclean was leaving Shanghai and was not that all was cleared off, excepting the loan of Tls. 30,000. He did not know of any special reason for the peculiar wording. He remembered nothing of some special Teas being seized up country by the rebels. King-kee had several times admitted the loan to him, and had paid him interest—merely objecting to the rate of interest which he charged on the loan.

King-kee admitted the payment of the interest which had been paid by Adamson & Co.'s compradore.

J. Anderson.—I was in Shanghai at the end of 1862. I have had charge of Messrs. Adamson & Co.'s books. I have been into King-kee's account. I have not looked into the tea account of 1862 carefully. There is a tea loss of some Tls. 40,000 about that time, which I imagine to have been on Kin-kee's teas. There is no note of any loss of Taels 50,000 or any large amount like that. I believe that King-kee was always in debt to Adamson & Co. and that Adamson & Co. bore the loss on the rebel seizures. I have frequently heard King-kee by implication admit the loan. The losses were never put to King-kee's debit. King-kee states, that the compradore who made the ten purchases on which the losses were made took Tls. 69,315. Up country 277 chests only were got for this the remainder being burnt. This was Adamson's money. The interest was paid by the compradore.

Judgment reserved.

ANCIENT PEARL FISHERIES IN THE PROVINCE OF KWANG-TUNG.

It is not, I believe, generally known that the south-western coast of Kwang-tung was, in former centuries, the seat of important pearl-fisheries carried on by direction of the Chinese Government. The only notice of this fact that I have met with is a foreign publication occurs in a very interesting paper entitled "Pearls and Pearl-making in China" by Dr. D. J. Macgowan, in the Shanghai Almanac for 1855. In perusing the "Annals and Records of Kwang-chow Fu" I have come across a state-paper dated A.D. 1862 (two years before the final extinction of the Ming dynasty) in which the then Governor of Kwang-tung protests against a contemplated re-opening of the fisheries, which had apparently been abandoned as unproductive for many years previously. The beds in which the pearl-oyster was produced (called pearl pools 珠池) appear to have extended along the coast of the Lien-chow Prefecture, and southwardly down the western coast of the Prefecture of Lui-chow; and the annual government fisheries were conducted by means of four hundred junks, supplied from various districts, and each supplied with twenty divers. The cost of fitting out this fleet was about nineteen thousand Taels, which was apportioned to the treasuries of different prefectures. In support of his objection to the reopening of the fisheries, the Governor, in his Memorial, gives the following statistics: In 1470 Taels 17,000 were expended on the fishery, and a return of Taels 28,400 was obtained. In 1515, an outlay of Taels 10,200 produced pearls to the value of Tls. 14,000. In 1527 the expenditure was Taels 9,300, and the return Taels 8,980. In 1599 the outlay was Taels 6,000, and the return Taels 2,100. The annual loss of life by drowning and shipwreck was represented as considerable.

It would be interesting to know whether the oyster-banks on this Coast have ever recovered their "margaritiferous" qualities. Chinese students will recollect, in this connection, the frequent allusions in Chinese literature, to the incorruptible "Magistrate of Ho-pu" 合浦縣, a district in the Prefecture of Lien-chow Fu, who "preferred the just discharge of his duty to the possession of the largest pearl."

Wm. Frederick Mayers.

Canton.

Report of the Trustees of the Ladies Bazaar Fund of 1865 for 1866.

The amounts named below have been received and deposited with the Shanghai Agency of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, 1866.

March 8,—From the Ladies' Committee,	$ 7,592.25
July 12,—From the Rangers,...	661.78
Aug. 13,—From Mr. Fearon, collected for the Committee,	74.00
Sept. 11,—From Mr. Knight, collected for the Committee,	25.00
Interest at 10 per cent. a year has been allowed by the Bank, which at date Jany. 16th, amounts to,	655.28
Total,	$ 9,008.31

The Bank has paid to the Sister Superior upon the orders of the Senior Trustee the amounts named below,—

1866.—July 23,	$	240 42
Oct. 2,		240 42
1867.—Jan. 16,		240.42
And there remains in the Bank at date a balance of,		8,287.05
Total,	$	9,008.31

The sum of the above payments to the Sister Superior is, $ 721.26

She has received from an Almoner, 2.00

Total, $ 723.26

She has expended—

For 2nd quarter, 1866,	$	301.50
" 3rd do.		192.00
" 4th do.		210 00
Leaving a balance in her hands at date of,		19.76
	$	723.26

The Assets of the Foundation are thus seen to be—

Balance in Bank,	$ 8,287.05
" in hand of Sister Superior	19.76
	$ 8,306.81

It will be noticed that the payments of the Senior Trustee were slightly in excess of the interest. The amount so over paid in error will be deducted from the interest for the current quarter, in order to bring the principal up to the right figure.

Nineteen (19) persons have received relief, of whom one is called in the quarterly Report a "Creole"; one an "Indian"; one a "German"; one an "American"; one an "Austrian"; five "Frenchmen"; six British subjects; and three Chinese.

Four were treated for Dysentery; four for Fever; four for Wounds; two for Ulcers; one for Paralysis; one for Asthma; one for Hemorrhage; one for Bronchitis; one for Debility.

The whole number of days in Hospital of all the patients was—

During 2nd quarter,	201
" 3rd "	129
" 4th "	140
	470

In all.

Each patient is charged for by the Hospital at the rate of $ 2.50 per diem.

The Trustees are unwilling to offer their first Report without commending the Foundation to the Community as affording the most effectual organization for the relief of the sick and destitute of the port which is likely to be devised. The Fund is as yet too small to meet fairly the demands on it, but it is hoped that it may be so augmented year by year as to become sufficient to meet all ordinary demands and even those extraordinary ones which may occur.

(Signed) Geo. F. Seward.
" Veth, Brenier de Montmorand.
" C. A. Winchester.
" R. Hanssen. *Trustees.*

Shanghai, 16th Jan., 1867.

THE OPENING OF OSAKA.

(Japan Times.)

The principal political occurrence of the fortnight is the determination come to by the Foreign Ministers to accept an invitation tendered them by Stolsbashi, the new Shogoun, to visit him at Osaka. It is believed to be their present intention to leave Yokohama for that purpose in about a fortnight. Such a visit some time before the opening of the port next January, would in any case have been necessary—as there is much to settle regarding the position of the new foreign settlement, the anchorage, the tenure of land, erection of buildings for the Custom House and Bonded Warehouses, residences of diplomatic agents &c. It would be a great assistance to Ministers, we should think, if they were to ask the Chamber of Commerce to send its Secretary or a duly authorized member, possessed of the wishes of the Mercantile Community here, whom they could consult with upon many points of detail with which they must themselves, necessarily, be unacquainted. A serious mistake and one which led very unfortunately to disagreeable results, was made by Sir Rutherford Alcock, when the port of Kanagawa (so-called) was opened to foreign trade. It would be a most regrettable circumstance, were the opening of the new port of Osaka, which will in all probability ultimately be the centre of Japanese trade, to be marred by any similar error of judgment on the part of the Representatives of Treaty powers, who are sent here to make *commercial* treaties and whose earnest wish—as it is their first duty—is, in all they do, to consult the interests of the merchants of the nations which they represent. But it has been a source of regret, as of surprise, to us during the past year, to note at how low a rate both Ministers and merchants appear to have placed the very important institution which was called into being in January 1866. In every country, and most particularly in every British Colony, Chambers of Commerce are regarded as the exponents of the wishes of the merchants of the cities where they exist. The power of the Chambers of Commerce of India was singularly shown in 1859, when Lord Canning made his great mistake of doubling the Import duty upon Yarn and Cotton piece goods, as a protective measure for native industry and a means of filling his impoverished Treasury. The Chambers of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras had not been consulted and the measure being a foolish one, which would not have been proposed had their advice been asked, they immediately remonstrated, and the result was the repeal of a duty which, while it gave very little encouragement to the looms of India, materially injured Manchester. We need not give other instances of later occurrence, which will be in the recollection of all our mercantile readers, of the influence and power of these useful commercial Parliaments. In a new trade, like this of Japan, it is especially necessary that those entrusted with diplomatic and political functions should make themselves conversant with the wishes of those whose interests are chiefly concerned. There are many points connected with the conduct of negotiations with the native government, and especially regarding the important move of opening Osaka, in deciding which, the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce would be of great use to the Minister, and should be invited by them, and we shall be glad to hear that an expression of its ideas upon this one point has been sought.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

SHARES AND STOCKS.

Banks.	Shares	Paid up.	Latest Quota	Dividend.
	£	£	£	
Agra & Masterman's Bank	50	25	..	..
Bank of Hindustan China and Japan	100	28	..	..
Commercial Bank Corporation		22½	..	..
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris		22½	..	nil.
Central Bank	5	2½	..	..
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	20	20	15½	5 p.c.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	25	25	31½	10 p.c.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$125	125	119	8 p.c.
Oriental Bank Corporation	25	25	45	15 p.c.

Commercial Cos.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Shanghai Dock Co.	500	500	250	6 p.c.
Shanghai Dock	400	400	15	Nom.
Shanghai Gas Co.	100	100	50	..
Hongkew Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	31	..
Shanghai Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	50	..
Shanghai S. N. Co.	1,000	1,000	600	..
S. Brick & Saw Mill Co.	500	500	Nil.	..
S. Tug & Lighter Co.	250	250	25	..
Shanghai House Bazaar	50	50	0.75	..
French Gas Co.	50	50	45	..
China Fire Insurance Co.	5,000	500	700	10 p.a.
North-China Insurance Co.	5,000	1,000	1,500	..

EXCHANGE.

On London.—Bank Rate,
Sight, 4s. 10½ d. ..... ₱ Tl
4 ms. sight, ...6s. 0d. .....
Credits, 4 ms.....6s. 1d. .....
Bills with Doct.,
4 mos. .....6s. 1½d. .....

On Paris.—Credits, 4 ms. sight Fcs. 7.65 per Tl.
Documents, 4 ms. sight Fcs. 7.67½ per Tl.

On Calcutta. { Bank Bills, accptd. 30 d. { Rs. 300
{ Bank Bills, accptd. 3 d. { Rs. 298

On Bombay. { Bank, 3 ds. 2½ p. cent disct.
{ Private 15 ds. 2½ " "

On Hongkong { Bank, 3 ds. 2½ p. cent disct.
{ Private 15 ds. 2½ " "

Mex. Dollars—73.85
Carolus—73 4
Gold Bars, 98 touch, Tls. 165.5
Bar Silver, Tls. 111.4
Copper Cash 1,350 per Tael.

OPIUM.—
Malwa, New,....Tls. 570 *a* 575
Patna, New,....Tls. 460
Benares, ...Tls.

REMARKS.
Very dull.

報新海上
THE CHINESE SHIPPING LIST and ADVERTISER is issued regularly on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.—*Price*—$4 per annum. *Terms of Advertisements.*—2 Tl. *Cents per character.*
As the translation and setting in type of advertisements intended for it is necessarily a tedious process, it is respectfully requested that copy may be handed in to the office not later than 4 p. m. on the days preceding publication.

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SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
North-China Herald.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2ND, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

19ja 2044 January 19th, 1867.

No. 1. MAGENTA.
"JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE."

ARE undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public. Any one can use them, anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of Clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless, may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Black.

PRICE:—Small bottles, 6d. Large bottles, 1s. 6d. each.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or Wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
LONDON.

And all Merchants. Liberal discount to Dealers.

N.B.—A small bottle of colour will dye 12 yards of bonnet Ribbon.

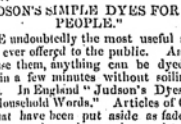
*** See that you get "Judson's Simple Dyes."

21de-67 1775 o-n-f December 22nd, 1866.

By Royal Command

STEEL PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN.

JOSEPH GILLOTT,



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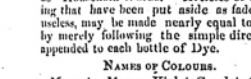
RESPECTFULLY directs the attention of the Commercial Public, and of all who use STEEL PENS, to the incomparable Excellence of his Productions, which, for Quality of Material, Easy Action, and Great Durability, will Insure Universal Preference.

Every Packet bears the Fac-simile of his Signature,



They can be obtained Retail of every Dealer in the World; wholesale at the Works, Graham Street, Birmingham; and at the Branch Establishments, 91, John Street, New York; and 37, Gracechurch Street, London. [23no 1511—67

BENZINE COLLAS.

THIS preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all greasy stains from Silk, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the fabric, this liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from Valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled Price 1s. 6d.

Agents, J. Sanger & Son; 150, Oxford Street, London, Watson, Cleave & Co., Shanghai and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, "COLLAS," all others are counterfeits.

o-n-f 17fe-1867 696 Feb., 17th 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLTS' REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's celebrated Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS
AND
PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medal awarded, 1862. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION, Address—

COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON,
Also to be had through any India or Colonial Agency.

18ma-67 o-n-f 698 March 18th, 1866.

THE TROPICAL RESIDENT AT HOME.

LETTERS addressed to Europeans on their Return from India and the Colonies, on subjects connected with their Health and General Welfare.

By EDWARD J. WARING, M.D., F.L.S., &c.
Author of the Manual of Practical Therapeutics.

Cloth, gilt, 6vo., Price 5s., exclusive of Postage. Orders received through all Booksellers.

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t-n-m 29de 967 Shanghai, 29th Sept. 1866

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ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE following articles of the best quality, for Sporting and Military purposes, may be had of all Gunmakers and dealers in Gunpowder.

Treble Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps.

Chemically-prepared Cloth Felt and Paper Waddings, Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns, and Wire Cartridges for Killing Game at long distances.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
67, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C., Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department. Wholesale only.

o-n-f 400 11au 11ht August, 1866.

TUPPER & CO.

Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.

61 A, MOORGATE STREET, *London*, E.C.

21de 67 1774 *Shanghai*, 22nd Dec. 1866.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Jan. 27	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Jan. 26	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 27	Glengyle	Br str	1265	Hooper	Hongkong	... 22	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 27	Laudaro	Br sh	860	Howard	Sunderland	Aug. 27	Coals	P. & O. Co
... 28	China	Prus str	618	Moller	Chefoo	Jan. 25	General	Siemssen and Co
... 28	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Ningpo	... 27	do	Russell and Co
... 28	Hirado	Br str	1630	McQueen	Hankow	... 24	do	Dent and Co
... 28	Aulta	Br barq	349	Askins	Nagasaki	... 19	Coals	Augustine Heard and Co
... 28	Aden	Br str	507	Andrews	Hongkong	... 24	General	P. & O. Co.
... 28	Staunch	Br str	130	Wright	Hongkong	... 19	Ballast	Glover and Co
... 28	Alerta	Ham bg	200	Bang	Ningpo	... 25	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 28	Moyune	Am str	700	G. Johnston	Hankow	... 24	do	Russell and Co
... 29	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 28	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 29	Nellie Abbott	Am barq	438	Jordan	Hakodadi	... 17	Seaweed, etc.	Glover and Co
... 29	Hardy	H.M.S.S.	.....	Morico	Ningpo	... 22		
... 29	Fei-loong	Br str	200	Pritchard	Nagasaki	... —	General	T. Kroes and Co
... 29	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow	... —	do	H. Fogg and Co
... 30	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Ningpo	... 29	do	Russell and Co
... 31	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Rower Limits	... 31		Russell and Co
... 31	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 30	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 31	Confucius	Chi str	205	Merscills				Chinese Government
Feb. 1	Kirkland	Pr barq			Swatow	... 9	Sugar	Bourjau, Hübener and Co
... 1	Shakespeare	Br sh			Fuchau		Poles	Frazar and Co

DEPARTURES.
FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY.
Jan. 26	Malacca	Br str	1234	Tomlin	Hongkong	Silk, &c.	P. & O. Co.
... 26	Prince Kung	Br str	135	Brown	Fuchau	Cotton, etc.	Trautmann and Co
... 26	Silesia	Br sh	781	Ewing	Amoy	do	Frazar and Co
... 27	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo		David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 27	Horntio	Am sh	447	Palmer	New York	Teas	Bull, Purdon and Co
... 27	Shansc	Am str	661	Frand	Hankow		Russell and Co -
... 27	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow & Ports		Augustine Heard and Co
... 27	James Shepherd	Br sh	819	Jean	London	Tea, etc.	Shaw, Brothers and Co
... 28	Batavia	Dut barq	422	Von Dobler	Nagasaki	Cotton, etc.	T. Kroes and Co
... 28	Wild Dayrell	Br sch	158	McCallum	Nagasaki	do	Glover and Co
... 28	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 29	China	Prus str	618	Moller	Hongkong	Part of Original	Siemssen and Co
... 29	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 29	Farnhams New o.-b. for	Nizaki]					
... 30	Crawshay Bailey	Br sh	682	Hanssenberg	Swatow	Cotton, etc.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 30	Eliza Mary	Br sch	126	Hoole	Nagasaki	Sundries & Re-exports	Glover and Co
... 30	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Ningpo		Russell and Co
... 31	Ganges	Br str	742	Bernard	Yokohama	do	P. & O. Co
... 31	Neptune	Br barq	533	Parkin	Fuchau	Ballast	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 31	Moldavian	Br barq	385	Blackburn	Hongkong	do	Siemssen and Co
... 31	Moyune	Am str	700	G. Johnston	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 31	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 31	Marin	Br str	190	Newman	Fuchau	Sundries & Re-exports	Master
Feb. 1	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow		H. Fogg and Co
... 1	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&SEC.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG	TONNAGE	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
8 p	Adelino	Ramsay	Br bg	230	Dec 30	Hongkong	A. R. Tilby and Co	Nagasaki	Cld. 1st inst
1 c	Alerta	Bang	Ham bg	200	Jan. 28	Ningpo	Wm. Pustau and Co		
1 c	Alert	Petersen	Ham barq	252	Jan 22	Hamburg	Telges, Nölting and Co		Discharging
Wsung	Alice Thompson	Selavo	Br barq		Jan 12	Swatow	Order		Discharging
5 s J M J	Anita	Askins	Br barq	265	Jan 28	Nagasaki	Augustine Heard and Co	Nagasaki	Cld. 1st inst
1 p	Aurora Australis		Br barq		Jan 22	Fuchau	Shaw, Brothers and Co		Discharging
1 c	Aurora Borealis	Henderson	Br sh	920	Jan 18	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co		Discharging
7 s	Bello	Young	Br barq	207	Jan 6	Hakodadi	A. R. Tilby and Co		Discharging
Wsung	Bengalee		Pr sh	677	Jan 6	Hongkong	Siemssen and Co		Discharging
2 c	Barnah	Yeo	Br sh	1174	Dec 28	Fuchau	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
O U L	Caranjah	Johnson	Br sh	591	Jan 25	Sydney	W. R. Adamson and Co		
7 s	Carl	Stiemer	Ham sch	150	Jan 23	Hongkong	Trautmann and Co		Discharging
1 c	China	Schmidt	Ham sch	252	Jan 22	Ningpo	Master	Chefoo	Cld. 31st ult
3 s	Duck	Lorenzo	Br sch	145	July 21	Fuchau	P. F. Cama and Co		For Sale
7 s U W	Elizabeth		Br barq		Jan 24	Chefoo	Master		
6 c	Endeavour	Doane	Am sh	987	Dec 30	New York	Heil, Purdon and Co	New York	Immediately
2 p	Glen, Havelock	Cawse	Br barq	592	Jan 14	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston and Co		Discharging
1 c	Grenadier	Miller	Br barq	542	Jan 23	Swatow	Glover and Co		Discharging
6 c	HamillaMitchell	Branscombe	Br sh	958	Jan 4	Cardiff	Gibb, Livingston and Co		Discharging
7 s	Hoang Ho	Wood	Br barq	481	Jan 19	Fuchau	A. R. Tilby and Co	Fuchau	Early
1 p	Isles of the South	Davidson	Br sh	821	Jan 24	Fuchau	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
2 c	John Bellamy	Calvert	Br sh	1274	Oct 9	Sydney	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Immediately
Wsung	Landore	Howard	Br sh	860	Jan 27	Sunderland	P. & O. Co		
7 s U W	Magellan	Crosbie	Br sh	613	Jan 9	Liverpool	Blain, Tate and Co	New York	Immediately
2 p	Maravi	Anderson	Br barq	439	Jan 23	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co		Discharging
7 p D J	Nellie Abbott	Jordan	Am barq	438	Jan 29	Hakodadi	Glover and Co	Nagasaki	Early
8 c	Panama	Soule	Am sh	867	Jan 21	Sydney	Frazar and Co		Discharging
3 c	Peter Denny	Adams	Br sh	971	Nov 22	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
2 s	Prince Satsuma	Krehaven	Fr bg	235	Jan 21	Hakodadi	Chartron & Monnier		Discharging
1 c	Seaton	Leyworth	Br barq	401	Jan 22	Swatow	A. R. Tilby and Co		Discharging
2 c	Silver Eagle	Case	Br sh	903	Jan 12	London	Gilman and Co		Discharging
1 s	Solido	Breeny	Dut bg	385	Jan 21		T. Kroes and Co	Hakodadi	Cld. 31st ult
2 c	Stella	Day	Br barq	265	Jan 21	Amoy	Master	Swatow	Cld. 1st inst
2 c	Taowan	Moore	Br barq	590	Jan 21	Fuchau	Frazar and Co	Chefoo	To-day
2 c	Thomas Bell	Gruzilier	Br sh	838	Jan 7	Fuchau	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Fuchau	Immediately
2 c	Trobolgan	Lewis	Br sh	1171	Mar 28	Fuchau	Master		
6 s T J	West Wind	Blandford	Br barq	377	Jan 11	Cardiff r. Lisbon.	Frazar and Co		Discharging

37 VESSELS

RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

No.&SEC.	NAME.	COMMANDER.	FLAG.	TONNAGE.	AGENTS.
	Receiving Ships.				
3 s	Ariel	Deslandes	British ship	596	P. F. Cama and Co
4 s	Berwick Walls	Patridge	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co
4 s	Emily Jane	Roundy	American ship	490	Augustine Heard and Co
4 s	Water Witch	Lewis	British barque	297	Captain Lewis, on board
3 s	Wellington	Bennett	British barque	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
	Hulks.				
7 p	Bethel	Rev. Kaufmann	American barque	286	Church Trustees
6 c	Euxine				
3 s	Frederick VII	Watson	British barque	350	Imperial Customs
O U L	Keon-in	Holmes	American barque	341	Powder Magazine Chinese Government
O D	Kingsan	Brown	American ship	570	Captain Patridge
1 s	Lady McNaughten	Green	American barque	490	
O U L	Ngagahi	Gardner	British barque	545	Harbor Master
5 p	Nimrod	Howard	British barque	202	H. I. M.'s Customs

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